

## JOHNSON

Miss Addie Mosley is visiting her son, George, in Winoski.

E. J. Woodward and family were in Burlington Thursday.

J. B. Kidder and family were here over Sunday from Burlington.

Miss Alice Fay of the Normal Faculty passed Monday in Burlington.

Rev. F. R. Fuller of Wolcott was a guest of Rev. I. Mellor Monday.

Karl Kneeland left Monday for Lawrence, Mass., to work for Grant Fancher.

Mrs. O. H. Wilson visited her daughter, Mrs. Taylor Mead, in Morrisville Friday.

Mrs. Candice Carpenter has returned from a visit to Mrs. Amy Brush in Cambridge.

Walbridge Fullington left Monday morning for Middlebury college, this being his second year.

Mrs. M. E. Brewster and little son, Reed, returned Saturday from a visit to her people in Jericho.

Mrs. Jed Perkins' father and sister and the latter's husband from Somerville, Mass., are visiting her.

Miss Clara Stiles returned Monday to Windsor, Conn., where she has employment in Dr. Campbell's school for girls.

Mr. and Mrs. C. N. Farrington and Mr. and Mrs. C. H. Stearns returned Saturday from a trip through the White Mountains.

Mr. and Mrs. Long and Mr. and Mrs. Berry from Watfield visited their daughters, who are attending the Normal School, recently.

Mrs. Levi Rood of Des Moines, Iowa and Arthur Rood from Jericho were guests of Mr. and Mrs. C. P. Jones the first of the week.

Mrs. W. H. Nye and son, Richard, returned Saturday from Braintree, Mass., where they visited her sisters, Laura, Carrie and Effie Cowles.

Mrs. John Elder, formerly Miss Mabel Tracy, and little son, John, from Springfield, Mass., is visiting her sister, Mrs. D. B. Smalley, and brother, W. E. Tracy.

O. A. McFarland and family and Mrs. William Chapin, an aunt of Mrs. McFarland from Lincoln, Neb., took an auto drive around through the Islands the first of the week.

Mrs. George E. Goodwin expects to leave Friday on her return to her home in Ardmore, Okla., after spending several weeks with her father, Hon. I. L. Pearl and sister, Miss Flora Pearl.

## Methodist Church

The Junior League meets on Wednesday at 8:30 p. m., the subject being "Men of the Bible."

Next Monday evening a social will be held for the guild in the church vestry.

Prayer service will be held on Wednesday at 7:30 p. m.

In view of the special services to be held from Oct. 13 to 24, it is interesting to note that Evangelist Lewis E. Smith, who is to conduct them, is a New England man, a native of Portland, Me., and was converted eighteen years ago when a proprietor of one of the large mills in Lewiston. He possesses a splendid baritone voice, which is finely developed by musical education. The calls for his services became so numerous that he gave up his position and determined to devote his life to Christian work in the Evangelistic field. He has gone steadily onward and for the past twelve years has labored under the direction of the Evangelistic Association of New England. With Evangelist S. M. Layford he has participated in most of the simultaneous campaigns in the larger cities, such as Boston, Philadelphia, Chicago and Brooklyn. There are few evangelists today doubly gifted as preacher and singer, consequently this rare combination in Mr. Smith makes his message in sermon and song especially attractive. Every church he has visited has borne testimony to the uplift that has resulted and his methods have been universally approved. In his solo work he uses a large autoharp of unusual sweetness and his singing is a great factor in the success he has attained.

## The School Lunch.

Some mothers today are providing their children at school with a set of white enameled water plate and cups for use at lunch hour. These things can be easily kept clean and their introduction does away with the breakage which so frequently occurs in the lunch-time frolics.

## Hard Proposition.

At a recent meeting of a society composed of men from the Emerald Isle a member made the following motion: "Mr. President, I move ye that we whitewash the ceiling green in honor of the old flag."—San Francisco Argonaut.

## She Has Left Me!

WHEREAS—My wife, ELLEN DAVIS, having left my bed and board without just cause or provocation, notice is hereby given to all persons not to harbor or trust her on my account, as I shall pay no bills contracted by her after this date.

ELMER DAVIS.

JOHNSON, Vt., Sept. 19, 1915.

## Wife Notice!

WHEREAS—My wife, EMERLINE DOTY, has left my bed and board without just cause or provocation, I hereby forbid anyone harboring or trusting her on my account after this date.

HORTON E. DOTY.

JOHNSON, Vt., Sept. 15, 1915.

**FERTILIZERS** It only costs a farmer one cent—a postal card—to get valuable facts about fertilization. Address C. S. PAGE, HYDE PARK, Vt.

## Perils of College Life for One Who Is Not a Christian

By REV. HOWARD W. POPE, Superintendent of Miss. Moody Bible Institute of Chicago

TEXT—Having no hope, and without God in the world.—Ephesians 2:12.

1. Without Christ you can never have a satisfactory philosophy of life. "Whence did I come? What am I here for? Whither am I going?" These are questions which will forever remain unanswered. Life will be an enigma, and doubts will darken your dying hour. Become acquainted with Christ and doubts begin to disappear. You see what you ought to be.

2. Without Christ you can never do your best work. You have insatiable cravings which no one can satisfy but the Lord Jesus. You have a fund of energy which no one can dispel, and powers of usefulness which no one can develop so well as the Savior. Jesus Christ is as indispensable to a thinking man as sunshine to a flower.

3. One's capacity to know God weakens by disuse, and may be utterly lost. Charles Darwin said in early life, "I believe God will reveal himself to every individual soul, and my most passionate desire is a deeper and clearer vision of God. But one can easily lose all belief in the spiritual by giving up the continual thought and care for spiritual things." Near the end of his life he said, "In my younger days I was deeply religious, but I made my mind a kind of machine for grinding out general laws in the material world, and my spiritual nature atrophied." His last days were clouded with sadness and spiritual gloom.

4. Rev. J. Douglass Adam, D. D., of New York, said at a Northfield conference a few years ago, "A friend of mine was once on a parliamentary commission with Prof. T. H. Huxley. They happened to stay at a little country inn over Sunday. Huxley said to my friend, 'I suppose you are going to church this morning?'"

"I am; I always go to church."

"I know you do," said Huxley, "but suppose this morning you sit down and talk with me about religion—simple experimental religion."

"I will," said my friend, "if you mean it."

"They sat down together, and my friend told of a deep and rich experience told him of the cross of Christ and pardoning love, and after three hours tears stood in Huxley's eyes and he put out his hand and said, 'If I could only believe that, I would be willing to give my right hand.' What do you call that but intellectual imprisonment? Huxley was perhaps the greatest scientific enemy of Christianity in our generation."

"The same friend told me that again and again Mr. John Morley would come to him in the lobby of the house of commons, and put his hand in his and say, 'I want you to pray for me. I am going to Ireland on important executive business, and I want your prayers.' Morley is perhaps the leading literary agnostic today."

What a pitiful picture! Two masterful minds so imprisoned by reason that they could not believe! A Conscious of their need of God, and yet not knowing how to approach him! A dying man once said to the writer, "I know I ought to turn to God, but I have had my own way so long that now I lack the power to turn. I have lost control of my own will and I must die as I have lived."

The conclusion is this, that every student ought to accept Christ, and ought to do it now. If he waits five years, the chances are that he will never do it. Every year that he puts it off he loses something of his capacity to discern spiritual truth, and to feel its force.

Every man wishes to make the most of himself. The only possible way to do this is to decide now, for every moment some part of his inheritance is slipping away, never to be regained. Strictly speaking, it is NOW or NEVER.

"Behold, now is the accepted time; behold, now is the day of salvation." (II Cor. 6:2.)

Reputation is what men and women think of us; character is what God and the angels know of us.—Thomas Paine.



## IN THE FIELD MAKING MONEY—OR IN THE BARN WASTING IT

Whether your horses work or not, their feed costs you big money. When a horse is laid up you not only lose the cost of feed, but also the profit that the horse would have paid if able to work in the field. Since there is no way to prevent spavin, curb, splint, ringbone, sprains and lameness, your thought should be given to the quickest, surest and most economical cure. And for over 35 years, thousands of horsemen have depended on Kendall's Spavin Cure. It's the old, reliable, safe remedy that has saved thousands of dollars' worth of horse flesh, to say nothing of the worry, time and trouble it has saved horse owners. You should get and keep a bottle of—

## Kendall's Spavin Cure

for emergencies. You never can tell when you'll need it, and when the time does come, you'll be mighty glad you had the foresight to prepare. Here are samples of the thousands of letters we receive from grateful horse owners every year. Mr. J. J. Sandlin, New Hope, Ala., writes: "I am a great believer in Kendall's Spavin Cure. A few applications have just taken an unnatural growth off my horse's back, thereby increasing his value \$25.00 at least." Mr. J. B. McCulloch, Halesville, Ala., writes: "Last July I bought a mare for \$50.00. He had a bad spavin and was unable to work, but after using three bottles of your Spavin Cure, I cured it and he was sold in March for \$180.00. I advise all horse owners to use Kendall's Spavin Cure." And Mr. Wm. Booth, of Grovett, Ark., writes: "I have cured both Blood and Bone Spavins, taking the bunch all off and leaving the horse as sound as he ever was. The why experiment with other remedies—when you know what Kendall's has done and can do. You can get Kendall's Spavin Cure at any druggist's, \$1.00 per bottle, 6 for \$5.00. Ask for free book. "Treatise on the Horse," or write direct to

Dr. B. J. Kendall Company, Enosburg Falls, Vt., U. S. A.

## BROOKLYN BRIDGE.

Painting the Great Structure is a Long and Costly Job.

Every three or four years it becomes necessary to paint the Brooklyn bridge in order to prevent the corrosion and deterioration of its structural members, says Popular Mechanics Magazine. This is a task which requires the services of a small army of "human spiders," who climb about over the web of cables and stringers with almost as much composure and agility as if they were insects instead of men.

With buckets and brushes, they cling in the network, swinging in the wind as the constant stream of traffic surges across the East river. Between them and the river beneath there are more than 200 feet of space and the cables.

Every exposed strand and spot of the whole structure must be painted, so the men scramble over the cables until they reach the topmost point of the great towers, which extend 272 feet above the water, and finally end up on the scaffolds suspended beneath the structure, where the mastsheads of passing vessels scrape under the planks, sometimes missing them by a margin of only a few inches. This work continues usually for six or eight months before it is completed and costs approximately \$50,000.—Exchange.

## Moral "Risks."

It is pointed out by a modern thinker that there is no such thing as a moral risk, for when we talk about a "risk" we mean that there is a possibility, but not a certainty, that harm will result. A boy takes a physical risk when he goes skating on that part of the river where the ice is thin. He may fall through and injure his health or lose his life. But when we venture on thin ice in our moral life there is no risk in the matter at all. There is assured catastrophe from the moment we start in that direction. No one can do anything which he knows involves possible moral danger without thereby definitely passing beyond the line of mere danger into positive injury to his character.

## SAYING A FEW WORDS.

When Your Turn Comes Remember That Short Speeches Never Bore.

If you are called upon to say a few words after dinner or at a meeting, don't be backward. Get right up and go at it.

The chances are that what you say on such an occasion, without preparation, will be of no importance and probably wouldn't have been of importance if it had been prepared in advance, but that isn't the point.

The point is that the minds of your hearers will be quite as blank and amorphous as your own, and consequently the few who actually listen to you will have no means of judging whether what you say is rational or not. The majority, out of politeness, will assume that you did well, or if they do not wish to commit themselves too irreflexively they will say you did well "under the circumstances."

The whole secret in "saying a few words" lies in making it "few." If you go on and on and on, your audience will not heed or remember a thing you said. They will only remember that you talked long enough to bore them. Short speeches never bore.—E. O. J. in Life.

## Three Classes.

Henry Thomas Buckle's thoughts and conversation were always on a high level. Once he remarked:

"Men and women range themselves into three classes or orders of intelligence. You can tell the lowest class by their habit of always talking about persons, the next by the fact that their habit is always to converse about things, the highest by their preference for the discussion of ideas."

## Almost Sensational.

"I have a ripping idea for a moving picture film."

"Let's have it. Ripping ideas are scarce."

"Show a young woman doing the housework while her mother is sitting on the porch manufacturing her nails."—New York American.

## OUR PUBLIC FORUM

## IV.—F. A. Vanderlip On The Business of Banking



The farmers of this nation to come into their own must study business. We must, as a class, understand the fundamental principles that underlie every industry, its functions to society and its relation to agriculture, for there can be no intelligent co-operation without understanding. Mr. F. A. Vanderlip, president of the National City Bank of New York, when asked, "What is a bank?" said in part:

"The first and most familiar function of a bank is that of gathering up the idle money of a community, small sums and large, and thus forming a pool or reservoir upon which responsible persons may draw as they have temporary use for money. It is evident that this makes large sums in the aggregate available for the employment of labor and the development of the community. But much more is accomplished than the use of the money actually deposited in the banks, for by the use of drafts, checks and bank notes the efficiency of money is multiplied several times over. A very large business, for example one of the great beef packers, may use very little actual money; on one side of its bank account will be entered the checks and drafts it is daily receiving from everywhere in payment for meats, while on the other side will be entered the checks it draws in payment for cattle, etc., its only use of money being for small payments, to labor and otherwise."

If there were but one bank in a community and everybody paid all bills by drawing checks on that bank, and everyone receiving a check immediately deposited it in the bank, the amount of money in the bank evidently would not change at all and the entire business of the community would be settled on the books of the bank. And the situation is but slightly changed when there are several banks, for they daily exchange among themselves all the checks they receive on each other, which practically offset themselves, although the small balances are paid in cash. This is called "clearing" and in every large city there is a "Clearing House" where representatives of the banks meet daily to settle their accounts with each other.

A bank is constantly receiving from its customers, particularly those that are shipping products to other localities, drafts and checks drawn on banks in other cities, which it usually sends for deposit to a few correspondent banks in the central cities with which it maintains permanent accounts. In this way these scattered credits are consolidated and the bank draws upon these accounts in supplying customers with the means of making payments away from home. As each local community sells and buys about the same amount abroad in the course of a year, these payments largely offset each other. It is evident that the banks are very intimately related to the trade and industry of a country. The banker is a dealer in credit much more than a dealer in money, and of course his own credit must be above question. He exchanges his credit for the credits acquired by the customers, and lends credit for their accommodation, but he must conduct the business with such judgment that he can always meet his own obligations with cash on demand. This is the essential thing about bank credit, that it shall always be the same as cash."

## FARM ANIMALS

## PROPER CARE OF BROOD SOW

Animal is Often Neglected Before and After She Is Bred—Furnish Her With Separate Pen.

The care of the brood sow is too many times neglected before and after she is bred. Many times they are kept in the same lot with the fattening hogs, which is a sad mistake and almost sure to result in a weak bunch of pigs. Good care at this time means much towards a good crop of strong, healthy pigs.

In the first place the sows should have a separate lot from the rest of the hogs, and it should be large enough so they get plenty of exercise. If they do not take plenty of exercise, they should be urged to do so either by driving them daily or by having their sleeping quarters and their feeding place some distance apart.

Another good plan, if a person has his farm fenced hog tight, is to let the sows have the run of the farm. They



Pigs in Clover.

will wander around quite a little if the weather is nice, and pick up a good deal of their living.

Another important part at this time is the feed. Their feed should be of rather a bulky ration. Corn should be fed moderately along with alfalfa hay, some mill feeds, and a small quantity of oil meal or tankage. The sows should be kept gaining slowly from the time they are bred till farrowing time, and care should be taken that the feeds are not too fattening.

A week or so before farrowing time, each sow should be shut by herself and watched closely. Her feed should be reduced a little.

If this plan were followed more closely, the average of the pig crop would be somewhat larger.

## SHEEP AND SOIL FERTILITY

Everything Possible Should Be Done to Bring Ewes to Vigorous Condition at Mating Period.

As the country ages and the fertility of its fields becomes exhausted its appreciation of the sheep will increase. Early maturity is an important quality to consider in selecting sheep.

Whether you are keeping sheep for pleasure or profit, your desires will be more fully met if your flock is of superior quality. A strong sheep does not necessarily have to mean a large one; in fact, a majority of the strong sheep are medium in size.

Every sheep owner should keep a purebred ram, but every man is not qualified to keep purebred stock. Everything possible should be done to bring the ewes to a vigorous, flesh-forming condition at the mating period. Sheep are excellent farm cleaners, weed killers and fertilizers.

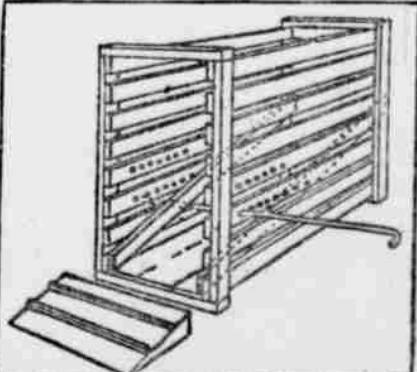
The man who desires large profits from his flock should afford it the best that good management will produce.

## BREEDING CRATE FOR SWINE

Stout Frame Made of Two by Four Stuff, Closed in Front and Open Behind, is Useful Device.

In answer to a query for an illustration and description of a breeding crate for hogs, one is taken from "Swine in America," by Coburn, and is given herewith:

"It is a stout frame made, say, of two by four inch stuff, closed in front



A Breeding Crate.

and open behind, with a bar adjusted to slip behind the sow above the hocks, and a two by four inch strip attached to the forward end of the crate on either side at about where the sow's head comes, and extending to the rear and bottom where it is fastened. These strips are for the sow's forward feet to rest upon and hold his weight off the sow. A very good size for such a crate is five and one-half or six feet in length, two feet four inches in width, and three feet high. Cleats can be nailed crosswise of the crate floor to prevent the sow's slipping. When necessary, in breeding a small sow to a large sow, a raised platform for his hind feet, such as the illustration shows, can be produced."

## EVEN AS THE BEASTS.

There is no hope for nations! Search the page Of many thousand years—the daily scene, The flow and ebb of each recurring age, The everlasting to be which hath been, Hath taught us nought or little; still we learn On things that rot beneath our weight and wear Our strength away in wrestling with the air; For 'tis our nature strikes us down; the beasts Slaughtered in hourly hecatombs for feasts Are of as high an order—they must go Even where their driver goads them, though to slaughter. Ye men, who pour your blood for kings as water, What have they given your children in return? A heritage of servitude and woes, A blindfold bondage, where your hire is shown! —Lord Byron.